

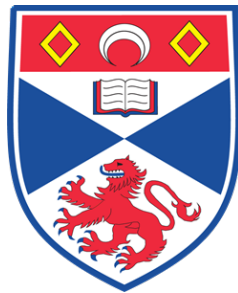
UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS

CS5014 COURSEWORK 1

Machine Learning

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Goal

The goal of this practical was to cleanse and process real world data in order to produce a regression model, and evaluate its performance. [1]

Part I

Loading and Cleaning the Data

Numpy was used to load the csv file. The header row was skipped, and to ensure there were no missing values, the invalid raise flag was also used when parsing the data. This would raise an exception if any rows were found to be missing data.

The input and output columns were separated into two variables x and y , as in accordance with the notation used in lectures.

Part II

Analysing and Visualising the Data

Firstly, a histogram of each of the input variables and outputs were plotted in order to visualise the distribution of the values. When comparing to the histograms from the given paper (TODO fig 1) ref paper, most of the plots matched. The difference was identified to be caused by 10 bins always being used (the default if not specified by `numpy.hist`), and the paper would sometimes use more. However, it was still clear that none of the variables had a gaussian distribution.

In order to identify which variables affected the outputs most, scatter graphs were made between each input and output variable. Feature scaling was used to allow for comparisons between values that could have very different ranges. Mean normalisation was used for the scatter plots. The resulting plots resembled those from the given paper (Figure 2 from given paper TODO), with different x-axis values since mean normalisation gave

values in the range $-0.5 \leq x \leq 0.5$.

Part III

Choosing Features

To try and identify which features had the strongest effect on the outputs, both the Pearson and Spearman rank correlation coefficients were used. It was noted that the Pearson correlation would give a perfect value when the two variables were linearly related, whilst the Spearman correlation (a similar alternative, and the one used in the original paper) would give a perfect value when the variables were monotonically related. From the scatter plots, some variables appeared to have a possible linear relationship with the outputs (for example, X7 and Y1), whilst others had a monotonic relationship (for example, X1 and Y1). Using the Scipy *stats.pearsonr* and *stats.spearmanr* methods, the correlation coefficients were easily calculated, alongside a p-value.

Conclusion

References

- [1] Facebook. create-react-app.